PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY JOHN I. SCULL.

DE REPUBLICA NON DESPERARE.

No. 12. PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 17, 1816. Vol. 31.

I OFFER myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing General Election, and solicit the patronage of the Electors of Allegheny County.

L. STEWART.

Pittsburgh, August 8, 1816.

To the Independent Electors of *ALLEGHENY COUNTY.*

I OFFER myself a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing Election. Those who think proper to give me their support may be assured of my best endeavours to execute the duties of the Office.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 12th August, 1816.

Grand National Lottery.

SECOND CLASS.

Authorised by Act of Congress, for opening a Canal in the City of Washington.

Begins drawing on the 30th September next.

35,000 Dollars, 25,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars, } Highest Prizes.

Six Dollars the lowest Prize.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$35,000	is	$35,000
1	do.	25,000		25,000
1	do.	10,000		10,000
1	do.	5,000		5,000
1	do.	2,000		2,000
4	do.	1,000		4,000
50	do.	600		30,000
50	do.	100		5,000
100	do.	50		5,000
208	do.	25		5,200
1000	do.	15		15,000
9800	do.	6		58,800

First drawn numbers on the 1st day, 2nd—3d—4th—5th—6th—7th—8th—9th—10th—11th—12th—13th—14th—15th—16th—17th—18th 19th—20th—21st—22nd—23d—24th—25th—26th—27th—28th—29th—30th—31st—32nd—33d—34th—35th—36th—37th—38th—39th—40th—41st—42nd—43d—44th—45th—46th—47th—48th—49th—and 50th days, are each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by one hundred Tickets, beginning with No. 35001 to No. 35100 inclusive, for the first drawn on the first day of drawing and so on in regular succession for the rest.

The 35,000 Dollar Prize,
The 25,000 Dollar Prize,
The 10,000 Dollar Prize,

and all the other Capital Prizes are floating, and adventurers who purchase Tickets at the commencement of the Lottery have an equal chance o drawing any of the Capitals, as they may all come out on the first day of drawing.

Prizes subject to fifteen per cent. deduction and payable 40 days after the drawing is completed.

TICKETS FOR SALE

At the Store of WILLIAM HILL *for Cash only, who will receive the drawings regularly.*

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1816.

FOR SALE,

By RICHARD BOWEN & CO.

Corner of Market and Water Streets, PITTSBURGH.

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR,
Prime Green Coffee,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, French Brandy,
Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Currant } Wines,
Juniata Barr Iron
American, Blister and Crowley Steel
English Crowley do.
Rolled Iron and Nail Rods,
Castings assorted,
Cap Paper, No. 1, 2 & 3, Post do.
Medium and Demy Paper, Wrapping do.
Bonnet Boards,
Window Glass and Bottles,
Birmingham Queensware,
Spanish flotant Indigo,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Cotton Yarn,
Kentucky Segars,
Kentucky Twist and Sweet-scented Tobacco,
Bed Cords and Plough Lines,
Pig Lead, Logwood, White Lead,
Merino and Common Wool Hats,
Axes, Hoes and Chains,
Screw Augers first quality,
Mill Saws. ALSO,
18 Boxes Tin Plate.

August 15, 1816. 2aw6m.

Rosin Soap.

A quantity just received, and for Sale at reduced prices, by

Bosler & Co.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1816. 2awtf.

10,000 feet seasoned White Pine Plank, *For Sale,*

Joists, Rafters, Studding White Oak Logs, and Lap Shingles, Oak Lath, by

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1816.

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING contracted a Partnership, respectfully inform their respective customers in town and abroad, and the public, that their business will henceforth be carried on under the firm of

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Who have now for Sale in Diamond Alley, and daily receive a complete assortment of

SILK mantua, sattin, Cotton & silk velvet, Sarsenet, modes, and figured silk of any description for Milleners
Leather, kid, and silk gloves,
Sewing balls, thread and silk,
Canton senshaw, crapes, black,
Damask, levantine,
French crapes, shade,
Merino and silk cord
Madrass and any other kind of handkerchiefs
Callicoes, dimity
Brown holland,
English and India muslin of any kind
Bell, platted, shirt and silk buttons tapes, &c.
Webbing, tippets, upper side leather, white kid skins, &c.
Coffeee, tea, old 4th prf.
Cogniac brandy, Madeira wine
Marseilles and other vesting, coating
Baize, flannel,
Double florence, levantine,
Silk galloons & ribbons of all sort
Ladies and gentlemens' woosted, cotton and silk stockings
Gauze, cotton, silk and thread lace,
Plaid fringed shawls
Fancy cotton, silk plaid
Fancy white and black lace shawls
Linen cambric
Bombazetts, bombazene, ginghams
Domestic cotton
Irish linen shirting muslin, long-cloth
Black, blue, brown and pink cambric,
Hat covers, wires
Looking glasses, pins, needles, cotton cards
Mill and crossing saw
Tanner's oil
Super. and common cloths, cassimere
Berlin cord, stockinett
Mole skins, blankets,

And other articles which they will dispose of at the lowest terms by the piece or package only, (silk of any kind, superfine cloth, and thread lace excepted) which they will cut to accommodate every one who will favour them with their custom

September 6, 1816.

P. S. Also for Sale, a large quantity of Earthen. Wares and Steel, which they will sell to Merchants as low as possible.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, BY

Dennis S. Scully,

IN MARKET STREET, AN INVOICE OF

Seasonable Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

CALICOES, Ginghams, Cambrick Muslins, Superfine Cloths, &c. Dimities, Jaconet Muslins, Flag Handkerchiefs,

ALSO ON HAND,

London Particular Madeira Wine, Ditto do. Teneriffe do. 4th Proof Cogniac Brandy, Ditto Old Jamaica Spirits, } warranted genuine.
A few barrels Java Coffee,
Lump and Loaf Sugar,
Copperas, Indigo, Logwood, &c. &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage, for Cash, or approved notes at 60 or 90 days.

Pittsburgh, 20th August, 1816. 2awtf

Grocery, Wine and Spirit STORE.

The Subscribers having commenced the above Business, to which they mean exclusively to confine themselves, have now for Sale on moderate terms, the following Articles of the best quality:

COFFEE in barrels and bags
Loaf Sugar and Coffee in barrels
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas in boxes & chests
Chocolate
Pepper
Alspice
Ginger
Mustard in bottles
Madder
Copperas
Allum
Almonds
Raisins
Sweet Oil in bottles
Real Havanna Segars
Nutmegs
Cloves
Cinnamon
Cogniac Brandy
Jamaica Rum
Holland Gin
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Lisbon } Wine

Armstrong & Ewing,

WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh, August 12, 1816. 2awtf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL,

ON the morning of the 9th inst. two prisoners named SAMUEL M'CREA and JAMES WHITE. M'Crea is a chandler by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, large eyes, bold and forward in his manners, and subject to fits.—White is a carpenter, about 20 years of age, has a scar on his left cheek close to the eye, has a down look. Whoever takes up said persons and delivers them in the jail of Allegheny county, shall receive the above reward, or 10 dollars for either.

SAMUEL HUBLEY, *Jailor.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1816.

O'BRIEN & DYOTT,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

PITTSBURGH.

HAVE FOR SALE, at their DRUG WAREHOUSE, an extensive supply of the following GOODS, which, in addition to a variety of other genuine articles, they will dispose of on their usual low terms, viz:

Fresh Drugs,
Chemicals,
Medicines,
Perfumery,
Vials assorted,
Flaxseed and Sweet Oil,
Spirit Turpentine,
Paints assorted
Dye Stuffs,
Painters brushes,
Camels hair Pencils,
Reeve's Water Colors
Gold Leaf
Mortars and Pestles
Graduated Measures
Surgeons Instruments
Single and double Trusses,
Bogies and Catheters
Ivory and pewter Syringes
Bolus Knives
Apothecary scales and weights
Bottle and vial corks
Pill boxes
Wafers and Sealing Wax
Patent Lint
Walden's Ink powder
Smelling bottles assorted
Lemon acid
Ess. Bergamotte and Lemon
Castile and Windsor Soap.

Patent Medicines,

OF every description, per dozen or gross.

*** Physicians, country merchants and others, who deal in Drugs and Medicines, or any of the above articles, can be supplied at the lowest Philadelphia prices, (with the addition only of carriage expenses.)

Customers may rest assured, that particular attention will at all times be paid to furnish them with goods of the best description, and on the lowest terms possible.

Families in town and in the country, can be supplied with superior Medicines of every description, on the cheapest terms.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1816.

M'CLURG'S & M'KNIGHT,

Offer For Sale at the

Pittsburgh Air Foundery,

CORNER of Fifth and Smithfield Streets, and also, at their Warehouse in Wood Street, (between Messrs. Allen and Grants, and W. Anderson & Co.) a very extensive assortment of

Wood and Coal STOVES and GRATES, of a great variety of sizes and patterns, finished complete, or in plates, as may be wanted. They are also constantly receiving from their Blast Furnaces, and have now on hand a large assortment of

HOLLOW WARE, and CASTINGS,

OF almost every description, among which are the following:

Hatters, Taylors and Smoothing Irons,
Grist and Saw Mill Irons,
Tea Kettles and Waffle Irons,
Scales, Counter and Sash Weights,
Blacksmith's Anvills,
Apple Mill Nutts,
Waggon Boxes,
Salt and Pot Ash Kettles,
Hatters, Fullers and Soap Boilers do.
Windmill Irons,
Dog Irons, &c. &c.

Steam Engine, and every kind of Machinery, Large Kettles, and Boilers of every description, made to order on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1816.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Col. RICHARD BROWN, deceased,

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

The Farm on which he resided,

On the Ohio River, in Holliday's Cove, in Brook County, Virginia.

This Estate consists of about 700 Acres of Land, 250 of which is a rich Island, the remainder principally second bottom and upland; that part of the upland which is not tillable, is covered with timber suitable for furnishing the Island and tillable part with fencing and building timber. There is between 150 and 200 acres cleared and under cultivation, a suitable proportion of which is good meadow land. The buildings consist in two log dwelling houses and a log barn with under story of stone. It is well supplied with very fine springs of good water.

The situation of this property on the Ohio River, five miles from the flourishing Town of Steubenville, and in the neighbourhood of several Merchant Mills, Iron Works, &c. renders it a desirable object to a person who would wish to farm extensively, as he would probably at all times find a good market at his door for the produce of his farm. A part of the purchase will be required in hand, and for the remainder a reasonable credit will be given.

BEZ. WELLS, *Executor.*

Steubenville, 5th July, 1816. tf

FOR SALE OR RENT On Perpetual Lease,

THE *TAVERN* and *FERRY* on Liberty Street in the City of Pittsburgh. On the premises is a large well finished two story brick House, and other convenient buildings; also, a landing on the opposite shore of the Monongahela. For terms and further particulars apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

August 12, 1816. 2awtf.

Notice is hereby given

TO all persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM CASTLEMAN, Tanner, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, to call and pay their respective accounts; and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement.

GEO. ROBINSON, *Executor.*

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1816. 2aw6t

The Estate of Gen. John Wilkins, deceased.

PERSONS having claims against this Estate, will please to render their accounts to the Subscriber—and those who may be indebted will make payment to him.

E. DENNY, *Administrator.*

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1816. 2aw1m.

Turnpike Notice.

THE President and Managers of the Stoy'stown and Greensburgh Turnpike Company, have ordered that the Stockholders pay to the Treasurer the fifth instalment of Five Dollars on each share, on next; the first of June the sixth instalment of Five Dollars on each share, on the first of July next; the seventh instalment of Five Dollars on each share, on the first of August next; the eighth instalment of Five Dollars on each share, on the first of September next; the ninth instalment of Five Dollars on each share, on the first of October next, and the tenth instalment of Five Dollars on each share, on the first of November next.

Capt. JOHN PENTLAND, of Pittsburgh, is authorised to receive payments for the Treasurer.

THOMAS POLLOCK, Treasurer.

April 1, 1816.

Steubenville Cloth.

THE subscribers have received, and offer for Sale,

Six pieces of Cloth,

MANUFACTURED at Steubenville, well worth the particular attention of the public.

ON HAND,

A well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods and Hardware,

Which they are disposed to sell on the most liberal terms.

CHARLES L. VOLZ & Co.

In Wood, between First and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, August 31.—3mq

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers For Sale, that valuable property, where he now lives, being situate between Brighton Furnace and Dr. Adams' Mill, on the great road to Mercer, Youngstown and Lake Erie, and on the bank of the river Big Beaver, which is navigable for crafts of all descriptions, as far up as Warren, Ohio. On the premises, there is erected an excellent frame dwelling house and kitchen, with a cellar underneath —— The stand is suitable for either a wholesale or retail store. A large stone distillery 40 by 50 feet, advantageously situated, well calculated for distilling both winter and summer, having a plentiful supply of good spring water, and is now in complete operation by steam, good stabling, and an excellent spring of water. The terms of sale will be made low for cash or approved paper, by applying to JOHN R. SHANNON, Esq. of Beaver, or to the subscriber on the premises.

CHRISTIAN IMPSON.

August 17, 1816.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1816.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ON
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
BY JOHN I. SCULL,
In Front Street, nearly opposite the Post-Office.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS a year, paid half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, at the end of the year.

If the Subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the expiration of the year, it will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in a neat and conspicuous form, at One Dollar per square for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents per square for each continuance.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The three most interesting points in South America, are Mexico, Caraccas, and Buenos Ayres. These are so far apart from each other, as to be unable to furnish any aid save that which a *general* diversion of the resources of the common enemy may impart to each other. But we apprehend, there is not even that *unity* of purpose and effort in each of the three sections, without which they cannot succeed in their independence.

In Buenos Ayres, the Patriots are the most successful—they are masters of the city, and a respectable space around—but, they are represented as split in little factions, each of them striving for some little short sighted inconsiderable object of its own. In the mean time, the Portuguese troops are gathering and threaten an attack

From the Caraccas, the accounts are truly gloomy. We are too apprehensive, from Bolivar's having done so little, that he had not sufficient means to do much. The precious moments, were wasting away in inglorious inactivity. while the Royal army too was at Santa Fee in a remote part of the country. The event has made good all our presentments. Most of his small army is cut up—and he obliged to fly off with the remnant in his ships.

From Mexico, there are no brilliant successes to fix the wavering or animate the bold. The war drawls on without an increase of force or of hopes.

Would that they had a Washington to animate and lead them to victory! would that they had an enlightened Congress to bind them together, and guide their operations—They never will succeed, until they adopt our old favourite maxim "*United we stand, divided we fall*"

[*Rich. Complier.*

EXPEDITION AGAINST ALGIERS.

The wind having gone to the eastward at an early hour on the morning of yesterday (Sunday) Lord Exmouth made signal for the fleet at Portsmouth to get under weigh. Had not the wind blown so violently adverse for some days, his lordship would have cleared the channel ere this; but is was not until Saturday his lordship's hopes of sailing had any prospect of being realised, and we fear that they have been again disappointed, as in the course of yesterday the wind again changed to the Southward. His lordship embarked on Saturday at noon, intending to procded to St. Helens with the following ships. Queen Charlotte, Minden, Albion, Britomart, Cordelia, Infernal, Fury, and Hecla; the Albion and Hecla only joined his lordship on Friday night, from the river. The Severn and Glasgow are hourly expected to join. Rear-admiral Milne, who hoisted his flag on Wednesday, in the Leander, of 50 gnns. Captain Cheetham, sailed on Saturday for Plymouth, for the purpose of shifting into the Impregnable, and getting ready to join lord Exmouth, with the ships at that port, on his arrival off there. The following ships—which have been in every respect suitably fitted for this particular service, and under a knowledge ot the variety and magnitude of the means the enemy can employ in defence—compose his lordship's fleet:

Queen Charlotte, 100, admiral ld. Exmouth, capt. J. Brisbane; Albion, 74, rear admiral sir C. Penrose, capt. Coode; Impregnable, 98, rear admiral Milne, capt. E. Brace; Superb 74, capt. C. Elkins; Minden, 74, capt. W. Patterson; Leander, 50, capt. E. Chetham.

Frigates. Severn, 40, capt. hon. F. W. Aylmer; Glasgow, 40, capt. hon. A. Maitland; Hebrus, 36, capt. E. Palmer: Granicus, 36, capt. W. P. Wise.

Sloops. Britomart, capt. Riddle; Mutine, capt. Mould; Heron, capt, Seriven: Prometheus, capt. Dashwood; Cordelia, capt. Sargent.

Bombs. Belzebub, capt. W. Kempthrone; Hecla, capt. W. Popham; Fury, capt. W. Moorsoom; Infernal, capt. hon. G. J. Perceval.

Besides the above ships, sir C. Penrose will join lord Exmouth with as many of the ships now under his command in the Mediterrenean as can be spared from other services; they are Euphrates, 36, capt. Preston; Ister, 30, capt. Forrost; Tagus, 36, capt. D. Dundas; Erne, 24, capt. R, Spencer; Myrmidon, 24, capt, Gambier; Satellite. capt- J. Murray; and Wasp, capt. Worlrige.

It is also expected that the Dutch squadron, under vice-admiral Capellen, and a Neapolitan squadron, will co-operate with our fleet. But, independently of these aids, the British force will consist of five sail of the line, eight heavy frigates, eight sloops, and four bombs—Total 25 sail. The ships will rendezvous at Gibraltar. A company of royal sappers and miners, under major Gossette and capt. Ried, embarked on Friday on board the Queen Charlotte and Minden.

Eastern boundary.—The American and British commissioners, appointed to settle the Eastern boundary, says the Boston Centinel, are to meet in *Portland* in a few days, and proceed from thence to *St. Andrews* by water. They are authorized to appoint their Secretary, to employ surveyors, &c. and it is probable will not be able to finish their business under one or two years. If the commissioners cannot agree, their report is to be referred to some friendly sovereign or state, whose decision thereon is to be conclusive. After a short stay at St. Andrews it is probable the Commissioners will adjourn to Boston.

Anecdote of the Algerines.

A private letter relates an anecdote, which, while, it displays a prominent trait in the political and moral faith of the Government of Algiers and its servants, will not lessen the just indignation that all ranks of civilized society entertain against them. On Lord Exmouth's return from the Dey's Palace, when he had concluded the treaty which stipulates the emancipation of the christian slaves, and the abolition of the system, and had nearly reached the beach on his return on board ship, the Turkish Janissary Guard, among whom his way lay, incensed at the prospect of not being permitted to indulge any further in their accustomed and inhuman atrocities, conferred with each other, whether they should not take summary vengeance on our gallant Chief; one party decided on his being immediately scimitered; another, more moderate, suggested, that such conduct would undoubtedly bring down the just vengeance of entire Europe on their devoted heads. Lord Exmouth was, however, happily able to take leave of this sanguinary council with his head in its right place.

An important caution.—Ladies who are accustomed to wear their dresses extremely low in the back and bosom, or off the shoulders, are particularly requested to beware of a person who has for some time past frequented all places of public amusement, and many private parties. He is an elderly gentleman, of venerable appearance and correct manners; his constant practice, when he observes a lady dressed in the manner above described, is, with an almost imperceptible and apparently accidental pressure of a little instrument which he carries in his hand, to imprint the following words upon her back and shoulders —*Naked, but not ashamed.* The stain is like that produced by lunar caustic; washing will not remove it, and it becomes more visible by exposure to the air, so that nothing but a covering can conceal it. It is said that several ladies were marked last summer at various places of fashionable resort, and that they cannot, even now, strip for company, without displaying this indelible badge of disgrace.

London Paper.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Paris, July 17.

The ambassadors and foreign ministers yesterday paid their court to the king and the royal family. Before mass the king received in his cabinet, in public audience, Mr. Gallatin, minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, who presented his credentials. Sir Sidney Smith was also introduced.

AN ORDINANCE,
For the suppression of Nuisances, & introduction of wholesome regulations in the City.

SECTION I.

******* * Seal * ******* BE *it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils Assembled,* That if any person or persons shall, within the said city, beat a drum, or without lawful authority, ring any public bell, after sun set, or at any time, except in defence of person or property, discharge any gun or fire arms, or play at or throw any metal or stone bullet, make a bon-fire, or raise or create any false alarm of fire, he, she or they so offending shall for every such offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of Four Dollars.

Section II. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons shall wilfully suffer his, her or their horse or horses, mare, gelding, mule, ox, hog or hogs to run at large in the said city, he, she or they so offending shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for each of the said animals so running at large, the sum of One Dollar.—And every of the before mentioned animals, so found running at large, shall be considered as a public and common nuisance, and it shall be the duty of the city constables, or either of them, to seize and take into his or their custody and impound every of the said animals so found running at large; And, if after 4 days public notice, no person shall come forward, claim the same and pay the said fine and all costs and charges attending the seizing and keeping the same, then and in such case every animal shall be sold at public sale by any of the city constables, and, after retaining the amount of reasonable costs and expenses, such constable shall pay the balance, if any, to the Mayor for the use of the city.

Section III. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person shall drive or cause to be driven, any cart or waggon containing earth, dung, filth or rubbish of any kind, through any square, street or alley in this city, unless such cart or waggon has a good and sufficient tail board and body sufficiently tight and close at the said sides and bottom, such person or persons so offending, shall for each offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of Three Dollars.

Section IV. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person shall place any waggon, cart, dray or other carriage whatever in any square, street or alley within the said city, for the puroose of feeding horses or oxen thereat, the same shall be removed as a common nuisance, and a fine of Two Dollars, together with the expense of removing the same shall be imposed on and paid by the person so offending. And if any person or persons shall place in any street, square or alley within the said city, any waggon, dray, cart or other carriage, and saall unhitch therefrom oxen, horse or horses, mule or mules, and place them or any of them to be fed or kept standing thereat, he or they shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay a fine of One Dollar for each and every ox, horse or mule, so unhitched and placed to be fed or kept standing.

Section V. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons shall place any waggon, cart, dray or carriage of any kind whatsoever, in any public square, street or alley in the said city and shall suffer the same so to remain more than 2 hours, except for the purpose of loading or unloading, and also excepting the licensed carters, waggoners, or draymen, as is provided for in the ordinance relative to them, he she or they so offending and being convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay for each offence, the sum of Two Dollars.

Section VI. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any blacksmith or other person or persons, shall shoe or cause to be shod, or shall keep standing for the purpose of preparing for the same, any ox, horse, mare, gelding or mule, in any of the public squares, streets or alleys of the said City, he or they so offending on being convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay for each offence, the sum of Two Dollars.

Section VII. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons shall cast or place any earth, brick or stone (exeept materials for building as is provided for in an ordinance on that subject) coal, wood, filth, ashes, mortar, lime, shavings or dung, on any square, street or lane within the said city, he, she or they so offending, on conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, besides the expense of removing such common nuisance, (in cas the same is removed by the street Commissioner) the sum of Four Dollars—excepting herefrom always nevertheless such case where the earth is thrown out by digging cellars, or making other improvements, in which cases the fine aforesaid shall not be imposed provided the same is removed and taken away within 48 hours after it is thrown out.

Section VIII. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any merchant, shopkeeper or tradesman or any other person or persons whatsoever, shall place any boxes, barrels, casks, kegs, butts, tons, hogsheads, crates, bales or package of any kind whatsoever, or any iron, steel, lead copper, brass, or other metal, goods, ware or merchandize in the bulk or package, in any square, street or alley of the said city (except for the purpose of immediately loading or unloading, or removing or storing away into shops, warehouses, cellars or other apartments) the same is hereby declared to be a public and common nuisance, and such person or persons aforesatd, shall on being convicted, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Two Dollars besides the expense (in case it is done by the street commissioner) of removing such nuisance.

Section IX. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons shall cast any dead carcase, garbage, offal putrid meat, nauseous liquor, or other offensive or unwholesome matter upon any square, street or alley or upon the shores or margin of either of the rivers within the said city, or so near the limits thereof as to annoy and be offensive to the ctizens in the city, the same is hereby declared to be a commmon nuisance and shall be removed accordingly, and the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay for each offence, besides the expence of removeing the same, the sum of twenty dollars.

Section X, *Be ht further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesoid,* That any person about to sink a privy shall call on the street commissioner of the proper ward and obtain in writing from him the depth which the same shall be sunk, and which in no instance shall be less than twelve feet, every privy shall be placed at least two feet from the line of the adjoining lot, shall be walled or substantially planked so as effectually to prevent them from caving in upon the line of the adjoining property, they shall be made close and private and shall be kept free from nauseous and offensive smell to the neighbourhood and when any privy vault, or sink for a privy shall be otherwise, than aforesaid, placed, constructed or kept, the same is hereby declared to be a public nusnace and the owner, possessor or occupier of the same, neglecting the correction or removal of such nuisance after notification from the street commissioner to do so shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, and shall also forfeit and pay, for every week the same is continued after notice the further sum of ten dollars.

Section XI. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Street Commissioners or either of them, shall have full power and authority to enter into and upon any lot or lots, house or houses or any private property and remove therefrom at the expence of the owner or occupier of the same any and all common nuisances; and if any person or persons shall cast, keep or suffer to remain in or upon his, her, or their shop, house, building, yard, lot or lots, or in or upon any private property whatever within the said city any dead carcase in whole or in part any garbage, offal, putrid meat or any other nauseous, putrid or offensive matter which shall annoy, be offensive or unwholesome to the neighbourhood, the same is hereby declared to be common nuisance, and the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay, besides the expense of removeing the same (when such removal is done by the Street, Commissioners, a fine not exceeding ten, nor less than two dollars for each and every offence.

Section XII. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That neither cord wood nor coal shall be thrown or piled upon the foot ways of said city, but the same shall be thrown or piled upon the side of the cartways leaving a free passage for waggons and carriages, and shall be removed and taken away within twelve hours from the time the same is thrown down, or placed on the square, street or alley, and every person who shall offend therein shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for every such offence.

Section XIII. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every rail which shall be or remain placed or fixed above the curb stones and near the gutters in any square, Street or alley of the said city for the purpose of fastening thereto any ausning shall be at least seven feet from the lower side thereof down to the brick pavement under it, and every person who shall use any such rail which shall not be so fixed and of the said heighth above the brick pavement under it, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of two dollars, and every rail fixed for the purpose aforesaid which shall not be the heighth aforesaid is hereby declared to be a common nuisance and as such shall be taken down and removed.

Section XIV, *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no person whatever shall set or place any trough or other vessel in any square street or alley of the said city for the purpose of watering or feeding horses or cattle thereat under the penalty of two dollars for every offence, nor shall any peoson lead, drive or ride horses or cattle to any public pump in any of the squares, streets or alleys of the said city for the purpose of watering them under the penalty of one dollar for every such offence.

Section XV. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every owner or owners of vaults, over which a grate or grates are placed, shall cause the said grate or grates to be made of good iron barrs of one inch square, if eighteen inches long, and so in proportion to the length of the barr; the said barr to be laid cross ways of the street, and the space between the barrs not to exceed one inch, and a quarter of an inch; and the said grate or grates shall be fixed in a strong frame of stone, cast iron, or locust, the scantling of which to be at least six inches square for a bar of eighteen inches long, and so in proportion for the length of the barr, the frame to be laid Solid on the wall of the opening of the said vault, and the upper side of the frame level with the pavement; and the wall of the opening, the arch of the vault and the grate or grates always to be kept in good order and repair by the owner or possessor thereof, and every person who shall herein offend shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars.

Section XVI. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no vaults shall be hereafter dug under any of the squares, streets alleys of the said city without leave being first had and obtained from the council of the city who shall judge of the necessity and limit the demensions of the same, and which shall in no instance extend beyond the curb stone, and any person offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of forty dollars, and shall also desist from and fill up the same.

Section XVII. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no person or persons shall be permitted to extend his, her or their roof or roofs of houses over the street further than may be necessary for a reasonable cornice of the same: nor shall he, she or they erect, or be permitted to keep up and continue any out stairs, out shots or buildings whatsoever, which overhang or in any way extend upon or obstruct any street, lane, alley, public square or pavement in the city aforesaid; and for every such offence, the person so offending, shall pay a fine of five dollars. And it is hereby expressly enjoined upon and declared to be the duty of the Mayor and Street Commissioners, forthwith to cause all such stairs, out shots, projecting roofs and erections to be removed at the proper cost and expence of the owner or owners thereof and which expense shall be recovered in the same way that fines and forfeitures are recoverable under the ordinances of the said city. Provided always, that in such cases where the houses and other buildings already erected on the side of the said foot pavement cannot have reasonable or convenient access and entries made to them, by any other passage than the out stairs and the steps already made and erected, that the said Mayor and street Commissioners shall only have it in their power to order the said out stairs and steps to be altered and narrowed in such a manner as not to occupy more than four feet of the breadth of the foot pavement in any street, nor more than two feet eight inches in breadth on any alley, and that in future, when it may be necessary, in consequence of of the regulation or digging down of any street or alley to to have out stairs erected to any house, built before such digging down or regulations, to afford reasonable access to the same; then and in such case it may be lawful to build and erect the same, provided that in no instance they exceed the demensions hereinbefore directed.

Section XVIII. *Be it further ordained & enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any Merchant, Shopkeeper, Tradesman, Mechanic, or other person or persons, shall place or bring out upon any street, side or foot pavement, within the city aforesaid either on stalls, benches or otherwise, any goods, commodities, provisions or other matter or thing whatsoever, and shall expose the same for sale, shew or inspection in such streets or pavement, every person so offending, shall for every such offence, pay the sum of two dollars, and be obliged to remove such stall, bench, goods, or commodities, or other things forthwith, from such street or pavement.

Section XIX. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Street Commissioners, with the consent and advice of the Mayor, shall have power to employ scavengers or other persons so scrape and clean the paved cart ways, to collect the dirt into heaps,

and remove the same to to same convenient place, and if practicable to sell and disqose of the same for the use of the city. And if it cannot be sold or disposed of as manure to remove and place the same where it may be necessary to fill up low places in the streets, or other convenient place.

Section XX. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful to place building materials wanted for immediate use, on the sides of the cart-ways of the public squares, streets and alleys, but not on any of the footways, provided always, That the same materials, of what kind so ever be placed and put up in regular and compact forms, or heaps, placing lumber, boards, logs and scantling lengthways along the street, and and piling stones and bricks in oblong squares, the longest side running with the street or alley, and so exercising this privilege as to obstruct the way as little as may be necessary, leaving the gutters free and unobstructed, and a passage for waggons of one half the width of the street; and if any person or persons shall place building materials in the public square, or any of the streets or alleys contrary to the provision herein contained, he, she or they so offending on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of Five Dollars, provided, That the street commissioners shall have power on taking into consideration the situation of the building and the thoroughfare and business of the street on which it is erected to grant permission in writing to any carpenter to occupy the street for 72 hours and no longer for the purpose of framing the raising floors of the building.

Section XXI. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when it is necessary to take down or unroof any houses and tenements fronting the public square, streets or alleys of the said city, or when it becomes necessary to perform any other work upon the said houses or tenements, whereby risk shall arise of stones, slate, timber, or any other materials falling upon the foot-pavements that every person or persons carrying on, or causing to be done such works, shall at his, her or their expense, fence round, or cause to be fenced round with a sufficient rail, rope or fence, those parts of the said foot pavement which are opposite to the said houses or tenements, and shall uphold the same during the time of the said works, so as to be a caution to and prevent persons from being hurt by such work; and when the same work is performed, to remove the said fences and all dirt or rubbish occasioned by such works. And if any person shall herein offend or violate any of the provisions in this section contained, he, she or they so offending, on conviction thereof shall pay a fine of Five Dollars

Section XXII. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and street commissioners, to cause to be removed, and taken down all signs, sign posts, boards, barber or other poles, projecting into, or hanging over any of the foot pavements, streets, alleys or squares; and that in future all signs and sign boards (except as is hereinafter excepted) shall be affixed close on, or flat to the wall or front of houses whereunto they respectively belong; except tavern signs where stabling and other accommodation for travellers is kept, which may project from the front of their respective houses the foot pavements not coming within less than 12 feet of the same; and when the Inn or Tavern House stands at a corner, a sign post may be used, (but in no other instance) provided the same be set at the corner, and in a range with the curb stone. And any person or persons offending against or violating the provisions in this section contained, shall have his, her or their signor sign post removed, at his, her or their cost and expense, and be also fined in the sum of Three Dollars.

Section XXIII *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That encroachments shall not be made on any foot pavement, street, square or alley, within the city by building or setting up any bulk, jut window, or incumbrance whatsoever, whereby the passage shall be incommoded. Nor shall any person or persons make, build or set up any cellar doors, jambs or steps, which shall extend beyond the distance of 4 feet upon the foot way, in any street, and in every alley the cellar door shall be laid flat and parallel with the pavement of such alley. And every person or persons so offending shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of Ten Dollars; and shall forthwith remove, or cause the said nuisance to be removed.

Section XXIV. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be lawful to plant on the bank of the Monongahela river ornamental shade trees, provided the same do not incommode the passage, that they be set on the side of the street next the water and so as not to stop or obstruct the passage of water along the gutters; and so that the roots will not injure or raise the pavement, when any of these injurious effects are produced, such trees then become a nuisance, and the street commissioners shall forthwith remove the same.

Section XXV. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any brewer, distiller, soap-boiler, tallow chandler, or tanner within the said city, shall by themselves; their agents, journeymen or apprentices, discharge out of or from any brewhouse, still house, work shop or yard, foul and nauseous liquor of any kind whatsoever, or offensive matter, into or upon any adjacent ground, or into any well, vault or sink, or in or upon any square, street, alley or public ground of the said city, every person so offending, and being legally thereof convicted, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a fine of not less than Five nor more than Twenty Dollars.

Section XXVI. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when any nuisance or other offence shall be committed on any Lot, or piece of ground belonging to the said City the same fine shall be inflicted and the same proceedings had as if such offence had been committed on any street of the City.

Section XXVII. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons shall destroy, or injure in any way whatsoever any part of the Market house, Weigh-house, Scales, Watch house, Watch-box, Lamps, Hay scales, any public wharf, Fire Engine house, fire apparatus, or any other public property whatsoever within the said City, he she or they so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a fine of not less than ten Dollars, and not exceeding fifty Dollars besides the amount of the costs and expences of repairing the same,—provided that when the injury is accidental no further fine shall be imposed than the amount of the costs & expences of repairing the same.

Section XXVIII. Whereas the Citizens of Pittsburgh notwithstanding they pay a very high annual Poor Tax and support a number of Paupers, yet they are almost daily tormented by idle and lazy persons and sturdy beggars who infest the City and go throuuh the streets asking charity, and many others who may be real objects of charity are frequently sent from their proper place of residence to this city in hopes of gaining a settlement and becoming chargeable upon the citizens thereof.—Be it therefore ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be the duty of the officers of the said city, or any of them, to take the legal steps for preventing persons of the above description from gaining settlements in the said city so as to become chargeable upon the citzens thereof, And it is hereby specially enjoined upon and declared to be the duty of the Mayor, the high constable, and the city constables, and every of them, to remove or cause to be removed without the limits of the city aforesaid, any sturdy beggar, or lazy idle, drunken person who may be found going through the city and begging in the streets and at the doors of the citizens, and for so removing every such person the constable shall receive the sum of one dollar to be paid out of the city treasury.—And if any such person as aforesaid, after he or she has been so removed shall return into the said city and pursue such like conduct as aforesaid he or she so offending shall be arrested and taken before the mayor, or any alderman of the city and fined in the sum of two dollars, or be imprisoned for the space of forty eight hours.

Section XXIX. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when any person shall be about to erect or repair any house or building within the city, he or she may be permitted to occupy a part of the square or street by placing a lime house thereon provided the same is placed on the side of the cart way, leaving a sufficient passage for waggons, and not interfering with the foot ways, now in any way obstructing the gutters—and in making mortar for the purposes aforesaid, the same regulations shall be observed, And dry lime shall not be sifted or riddled on any public square, street or alley of the said city, unless within such an enclosure as not to incommode the citizens or annoy passengers on the squares, streets or alleys, and if any person shall place any lime house, make mortar, or sift lime contrary to the provisions herein contained, he, or she so offending, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars. And if any person shall suffer any scaffold, poles, boards, mortar, lime-core, brick-bats shavings, lumber, sand, building materials or rubbish of any kind to remain on any street or square or alley for more than two weeks after any new building about which the same has been used, shall be covered in; or in case of repairs, for more than forty eight hours, after the repairs are made, or after any street commissioner shall have given notice for the removal thereof, he or she so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars; and shall also forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for every twenty four hours; that the same shall so remain after it should have been removed as aforesaid.

Ordained and enacted, into a Law, in Council, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1816.

WILLIAM WILKINS,
President Common Council.

Attest.—S. ENGLES, *Clerk Common Council.*

JAMES ROSS,
President Select Council.

Attest.—JAMES M. RIDDLE, *Clerk Select Council.*

SAMUEL DAVIS,

Clock and Watch Maker,

RETURNS his thanks to his customers in general for past favours, and hopes for a continuance of the same. He informs the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and the country in general, that he has now in his employ a gentleman lately from Paris, and has it in his power to repair Watches and Timepieces of all descriptions in the best manner and on the shortest notice, and warrants them to perform.

He requests all those indebted to him by note or book account for longer than three months, to call and settle their aecounts before the 15th of October next. If this request is neglected their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection without respect ro persons.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1816.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1816.

Federal Nomination.

CONGRESS.
HENRY BALDWIN.
ASSEMBLY.
WILLIAM WOODS,
JOHN SNODGRASS,
JAMES BRISON,
JOHN GILMORE, (*of Butler.*)
SHERRIFF.
LAZARUS STEWART.
COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH DAVIS.
AUDITOR.
JACOB NEGLEY.

☞ The Eastern Mail due on Sunday evening, had not arrived when our paper was put to press.

It has been said that "men must be deceived that they may be enslaved." If this be true, the zeal and ingenuity displayed by certain men in this country, in their attempts to deceive the people, afford abundant evidence of a desire to enslave them. And, unfortunately for the country, success has on most occasions attended the efforts made to deceive. Hence the reason of the Federal party now constituting the minority.

Shakespear's imagination was tame in spinning out of "airy nothing" a compound of fictitious horrors and absurdity, compared with the fecundity displayed by these men in their statements and assertions relative to the motives, views and conduct of Federalists; statements that outraged truth, and were in direct contradiction to facts, but they prevailed, because they were concurrent with prejudice and feelings excited by an incorrect view of things. They were not the feelings which would have originated from a dispassionate consideration of our situation relative to foreign nations, or as respected the future prospects of our country. They were the feelings of the moment which these men made subservient to their sinister views, by directing them against the Federal party, who were by such disingenuousness displaced from the active agency they held in the government of the country. And what, let me ask, has been the consequence. We challenge any man whose mind is not warped by political prejudice, to take a candid and impartial retrospect of the proceedings of the ruling party, since Mr. Jefferson's accession to office, and say, whether or not, their measures have been characterized by inconsistency, incapacity, and want of foresight.

When the party at present in power, first assumed the reigns of government, our country was in a prosperous and happy condition. Mr. Jefferson, in his inaugural address, represented the national treasury as overflowing, and congratulated the American people on the flourishing condition of their affairs. We were happy at home, for self-murder had not then become fashionable, in the shape of embargoes, non-intercourses, &c. We were respected abroad, for we pursued the path of honor, honesty and impartiality.

Alas! how reversed is the case now. The systems (if such they may be called) of policy, pursued by Mr. Jefferson and his successor, soon put a stop to the "overflowing" of the national treasury. The sage counsels of Washington, were deemed unworthy of notice. The bark of state was launched into the uncertain ocean of experiment. Counter measures were adopted and pursued.—our commerce that whitened every sea was held criminal—our vessels were set up at auction—embargoes and non-intercourses those besoms of destruction, followed fast on each other, and, as if it were determined to put a final period to our prosperity, the fiend of war was called up to stride over our country, accompanied with his train of taxes, miseries, debts, desolation and death.

The country being reduced to the lowest ebb of despondence, a treaty of peace was made—a treaty, that buries in the silence of the grave every principle for which our rulers said we were contending. And yet we are told, that the peace was honorable—that it has given us a name and made us respected abroad. Mr. Jefferson himself acknowedges that we were happy at home and respected abroad when he took charge of the helm of state, & who is knave or fool enough to deny it. What necessity then for waging war for a name and respect abroad? "*Because under the auspices of Democracy our reputation abroad had become tarnished, and its tarnishers treated with contempt.*" Thus, then it appears that our late war, with its expenditures and load of taxes were merely to plaee the country in the same situation in which our democratic rulers found it.

Let the people beware, and ponder well before they place reliance on the statements of these men relative to federalists. As hostility to federal measures has now virtually ceased, the present ruling party, conscious of their inferiority, think they can retain their stations, only by keeping alive an unprincipled opposition to Federalists, by continual misrepresentations, and groundless abuse.

It is very generally understood, that a considerable difficulty has arisen among the allies, in consequence of the exhausted state of the French treasury. It is said, that the French government has given in a formal declaration, stating the impossibility of France to continue in future to support the allied armies, owing to the immense failure in the direct contributions, and the impoverished state of the countries. Russia is said to have answered, that there are only two ways of remedying this dilemma, viz. that troops should be withdrawn, or else that England should pay for them. It is confidently supposed that the duke of Wellington's visit is partly connected with this point, which has produced no little dismay at the treasury.

Morning Chronicle.

New York, Sept. 4.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

Gen. Miller having arrived, the court martial was organized this forenoon.—Gen. Gaines gave up his sword, of course, to the Judge advocote.

The charges and specifications, at full length, were read by the judge. They include accusations against Gen. Gaines' conduct at Sackett's Harbor and Fort Erie, in 1814; at the former place, for violating the law relative to transfers of officers from one corps to another, &c. &c. at the latter, for a great variety of offences, as, doing injustice to the meritorious, and rendering praise to those who had little or no merit; extolling some who were engaged but partially or not at all, and observing repeatedly a partial and unjust silence respecting officers and corps who had borne the brunt of battle, particularly the officers and men of the 19th infantry. His plans are impeached; he is accused of neglecting opportunities of destroying a crippled enemy, &c. and even of giving a false account of the very works at Fort Erie. His despatches are represented as grossly inaccurate, false and partial; and he denounced for premeditated wrong.—One of the specifications affirms, that at Philadelphia, he confessed the injury done to Major Trimble, &c. and promised to redress it, but subsequently aggravated the injury by failing in his promise.

To the usual question, by the judge advocate, whether he pleaded guilty, or uot guilty, General Gaines replied.—"Not guilty, as my accuser well knows."

The judge advocate remarked, that some of the alledged offences were of two years standing, previous to the order for a trial, and by law, the accused could not be tried and punished for such, except in circumstances where an earlier trial was unattainable, which did not appear to be the case in the present instance: but it was for the court to decide whether they would take cognizance of such charges.

Gen Gaines addressed the court; declaring that he waved all objections, and wished an investigation. There was a combination formed against him; but he well knew that a base cabal could not stand before that honorable court. He wished to destroy it as soon as possible.

The court-room was then cleared, that the court might make up their opinion upon points requiring secrecy.

Some of the charges are singular enough; others weighty, if true. However, it is not for us to give opinions.

This sketch is published only to satisfy curiosity. It is necessarily imperfect.—But, here we drop our curtain till the trial hall have been concluded.—*C ol-*

A large silver Table Spoon,

WAS detected a few days since, supposed to be stolen. The owner by proving property and paying the expense of this advertisement, may have it by applying to

JAMES M'CAY, *Water Street.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 17.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Latshaw & M'Millen,

WAS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The Books and accounts of the Frm, are left in the hands of C. LATHHW, for settlement who is duly authorised to settle the same.

CHRISTIAN LATSHAW,
T. L. M'MILLEN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 11, 1816.

$1 25

FOR WHEAT,

WILL be given at the PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL.

September 10, 1816.

Valuable LAND for sale.

ONE tract of LAND in Ohio township, Allegheny county, containing 300 acres, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 4 from the Ohio river. There is a small improvement on this land. Possession may be had immediately.

One Tract of Land in Fayette township, Allegheny County, containing 119 acres, one mile from Pittsburgh. This tract is well improved, has a comfortable dwelling house, large barn, orchard, &c.

One Tract of Land also in Fayette township, containing 82 acres, one mile from Noblesburgh —on this Tract there is a good house, barn, spring house and orchard, &c. An indisputable title will be given for the above tracts of Land. The terms will be made easy. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the last mentioned tract.

KILLIAN LONG.

July 27, 1816.

Messrs. Bosler & Co.

Have just received from LEE'S PATENT *and* FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, *New-York,*

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING

GENUINE MEDICINES.

Dr HAMILTON'S

Grand Restorative.

Prepared (only) by H. LEE, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

The proprietor of HAMILTON'S RESTORATIVE DROPS confidently recommends it as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of permanent

Nervous Disorders	Violent Cramps in the stomach and back
Consumptions	Indigestion
Lowness of Spirits	Melancholy
Loss of Appetite	Gout in the stomach
Impurity of Blood	Pains in the Limbs
Hysterical Affections	Relaxations, &c
Inward Weaknesses	

This Medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from those hot and irritating drugs so frequently proposed for similar purposes, which only recommend themselves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects—and which, acting as a temporary, but violent stimulus on the nervous system, infallibly produces greater evils than those which they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this medicine is in the stomach, restoring the digestive power, and sending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without stimulating, too violently, the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and general habits, brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone, and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The restorative is absolutely above all commendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease have brought on a general impoverisement of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair.

The Grand Restorative is prepared in Pills, as well as in fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect.

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which have cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions of foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels-

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

Gout, Palsy, Sprains and Bruises, White swellings, old Strains and Relaxations, Numbness and Weaknesses of the Neck, Pains of the Side, Headache, Swelled Faces, Frozen Limbs, and every similar complaint. It prevents Chilblains or Chopped Hands, and the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthhens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all the acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

Celebrated for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, and approaching consumptions, and a certain remedy for the whooping cough.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

ITCH CURED.
LEE'S OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

LEE'S
INFALLIBLE
AGUE & FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

HAHN'S
True & Genuine German Corn Plaister.

NOTE. The above GENUINE MEDICINES are preprred (only) by H. LEE, (widow of *Richard Lee*, deceased) No. 56, Maiden Lane, N. York, and

SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

BOSLER & CO.

Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

☞ *Druggists and Country Storekeepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.*

CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.
Hamilton's Elixir,

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and aproaching Consumptions, and most disordes of the breast and lungs.

A SINGLE TRIAL

Will prove, that it restores the determination of the fluid to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens tke weahened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimoniuos humor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered; the reverse of common medicines, which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

TO H. LEE.

Being desirous to make public, for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had to rise up in my bed, with all the horrors of immediate suffocaton. Add to these a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advise of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *adeised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial*, saying, *he had used it in his practice, and always found it to do much good* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and *I found relief before I had taken half of it.* I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir.

GEORGE BENNER, Jr.
No. 11, Budd Street, Philadelphia.

The public are respectfully informed, that the above MEDICINE is prepared (only) by the SOLE PROPRIETOR, H. LEE, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York, and sold, wholesale and retail, by

BOSLER & CO.
Front Street, Pittsburgh.

Where may be seen an extensive list of CURES, certified by some of the most respectable citizens in the United States.

February 16, 1816.

WILLIAMS'S
Wholesale and Retail
STORE,

MARKET BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS.

The following GROCERIES, just received, and offered wholesale and retail, on accommodating terms, viz :—

Best green Coffee	Pepper
Common do.	Allum
Young Hyson Tea	Copperas
Nutme	Madder
Cloves	Indigo, Bengal & Spanish
Cinnamon	Rosin Soap
Alspice	

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1816.

HENRY DOANE,
Offers for sale in Water, between Market and Wood streets,

ROSIN SOAP,	An elegant assortment of penknives
Spanish & common Segars	Files, Padlocks
Hyson skin and Young Hyson tea	Stock and knoblocks
Carolina Indigo	Brass and plated candlesticks
Whiting	Powder flasks
Madder	Bolts and gimblets
Kegs and half kegs Kentucky tobacco	Till, cupboard & chest locks
Flour	Butt hinges' screws
Writing and wrapping paper	Razors and razor cases
Rosin	Wheel irons, frying pans
Shott, all sizes	
Gunpowder	Straw knives, vices
Cotton and wool cards	Wagon boxes, &c. &c.
Juniper berries	

Together with drawing and halter Chains, axes, hatchets, mattocks, hoes, and castings—50 kegs Cut nails—a variety of foreign Liquors—3000lbs Kentucky Bacon—10 bls. Salt.

Pittsburgh, September 3, 1816.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected, I, WILLIAM WOODS, sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this publiic notice to the electors of the said county of Allegheny, that a general election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT at the several election districts to wit;

The electors of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the court-house—and the electors of the following described parts of the city of Pittsburgh and Pitt township, in the county of Allegheny, shall be a separate election district, to wit:—beginning on the Monogahela river, on the east side of Wood-street in the said city and running thence by the east side of Wood-steet to the east side of Liberty-Street; thence by the same to the east side of Washington-street, being the city line; thence by the same to the Allegheny river; thence up the said river to the mouth of the Two Mile Run; thence up the said run by Roup's mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house; thence a straight line to Wiliam Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down the said Four Mile Run to the Monongahela river; thence down the same to the place of beginning—and the electors of said district shall hold their general elections at the court-house in the said city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the house of William Shaw, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown, in said township.

The electors of Miflin township to meet a the house of William Walker, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully in said township.

The electors of Fayette township to meet at the house of Matthew M'Coy, in Noblestown, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township-

The electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township-

At which time and places the qualified electors aforesaid will elect by ballot:

One person, in conjunction with Butler County, as a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Four Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler County.

Two persons for Sheriff for Allegheny County.

One person for Commissioner for Allegheny County

And one person for Auditor for Allegheny County.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general eclection aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next, after the said second Tuesday In October next, then and there to perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 12th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and the forty-first year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Valuable Property for Rent.

The Subscriber offers for RENT *on*
PERPETUAL LEASE,
the following Valuable Property:—

ONE LOT of GROUND, on the corner of Water and Ferry Streets, 35 feet in front on Water Street, and 98 feet deep on Ferry Street.

TWO LOTS, adjoining the above, bounded on one side by Water Street, and the other by Front Street. These Lots are each 35 feet in front, and in depth 160 feet.

Also, ONE LOT, in Market Street, between Front and Second Streets, 23 feet front, and 70 feet in depth—with all the improvements.

The property will be shewn, and the terms, for the whole or any part, made known on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Pittsburgh, April 27, 1816.

A Partner Wanted.

THE Subscriber having made considerable improvements to his Works, is induced to offer to a respectable Capatilist, a joint concern.

When it is considered the large amount of the Article forwarded to this place from different parts of the Union, and the amount thereby drawn away of Cash, which ought to circulate at home, it must be acknowledged that the PITTSBURGH
Soap and Candle Manufactory,
wants only the aid of capital to render it respectable and productive.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN.

Pittsburgh, 19th August, 1816. 2awtf

N. B. It is requested none but principals will apply.

John B. Trevor,

Having sold his Share in the Glass Manufactory heretofore conducted unde the Firm of TREVOR & ENCELL, the business of said Establishment, in its various branches, is now carried on by

BOLTON, ENCELL & CO.
GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

At their commodious Warehouse in Wood Street, near the Monongahela Ferry; where they offer for Sale a general assortment of

Plain and Cut Flint Glass.

Orders for GLASS shall be executed with care and despatch, and GOODS and MERCHANDIZE received, stored and forwarded on the usual terms of Commission.

Having made arrangements for a regular supply of WINDOW GLASS and GREEN BOTTLES, *Bolton, Encell & Co.* will shortly be able to furnish their Customers with all kinds of Articles in the Glass line of business.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1816.

Greensburgh and Pittsburgh
TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

THE President, Managers and Company have directed the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Instalments, of 10 per cent each, on the Capital Stock of the Company, to be paid to the Treasurer, in manner following, viz:—the 7th on or before the 6th of March; the 8th on or before the 6th of May; the 9th on or before the 6th of July; and the 10th and last on or before the 6th of September next—of which the Stockholders will please to take notice.

WILLIAM FREIDT, *Treasurer.*

3d February, 1816. Gm

The above Instalments, if paid within 60 days after the time appointed respectively, will be received by Messrs. Luckey, Stewart, and Morrow.

100 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the common jail, in the village of Mayville, county of Chatauque, and state of New-York, on the 17th inst a person by the name of SAMUEL PARKER, formerly from the state of Pennsylvania, and well known at Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Said Parker is about 32 years old, about 6 feet high well built, sandy complexion, and reddish hair was committed for an assault and battery, with an intent to murder, and also for forgery. Whoever will take up said Parker, and return him to this prison, or secure him in any jail in the United States, and give notice thereof, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all necessary charges paid.

JONATHAN SPRAGUE, Sheriff.

Mayville, July 6, 1816.

WILLIAM MASSON,
SAIL MAKER, PITTSBURGH.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has received from Philadelphia, a quantity of RUSSIA SAIL DUCK; also, a quantity of BLOCKS of various sizes, and that he is ready to receive orders from any place to make SAILS for Boats, or Vessels of any size. Likewise, SACKEN BOTTOMS, either of Country Cloth or Russia Duck.

From an experience of 20 years following the Sea, he flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may want any thing in his line.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1315.

N. B. Blocks and Rigging will be completely fitted, and Boats rigged in any manner that may be required. He will also draw drafts of Vessels, by which Rigging can be made to the exact quantity.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that Valuable *FARM* situate in New-Sewickly Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, containing 414 Acres, bounded on the Ohio River, and by Lands of Captain Sholce and others—there is about 120 or 130 acres of Land cleared on said Farm. There is between 60 and 70 acres of first rate bottom, all in a good state of cultivation, on the said Ohio River, and the remainder wood land. There is also on the premises, two Log Dwelling Houses, with shingled roofs, and two Cabbins, 8 or 10 acres of meadow, with about 40 or 50 young Apple Trees, and a number of Peach Trees. Several streams of excellent water run through the premises, headed by never failing springs, with a number of small springs; also, a Log Barn with a shingled roof The title indisputable. For terms apply to

MORGAN'S LIQUID.

To remove Spots or Stains of Ink, Red Wine Iron Mould or Mildew.

SOAK and wash out in this Liquid the table Linen, &c. &c. thus spotted or stained, and after the colour is discharged get them up in the usual manner, and there will remain no visible effect of the injury.

Sold only in Pittsburgh, by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their wholesale and retail Apothecary, Drug and Paint Warehouse, Wood Street.

MILL STONES.

THE subscriber has removed a pair of MILL STONES from the public landing. They have been laying there for many years. By making enquiry the owner could not be found—they are much defaced, and appear to be useless for the purpose of grinding grain. Finding they will answer my purpose, I agree to to pay to the owner a fair price, to deliver them up on demand.

R. JONES, *near the Post-Office.*

FOR SALE,
And immediate possession given,
A Frame Shop,

IN Second Street, 3 doors from Market Street.

APPLY TO

AQUILLA M. BOLTON.

July 22, 1816.